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Other discussions of especial interest and value concern Indo-European verse and the Greek lyric measures (150 ff.), the dialect of the choral lyric (214 ff.), the loss of the primitive rhythm in the *κοινή* (295 ff.), and the formation of a new *κοινή* in recent years (360 ff.).

The press-work is not of the best, but most of the misprints will be easily corrected by every reader.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

E. H. STURTEVANT.

The Quinquennales: An Historical Study. By Ralph Van Deman Magoffin. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press (1913). The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxi, No. 4. Pp. 50. 50 cents.

The visitor to Pompeii and Ostia, if he has epigraphic inclinations, will remember that he saw many honorary inscriptions containing the abbreviated title, QVINQ, or Q. Q., that is *quinquennalis*, and very likely has pondered upon what the exact functions of this office were, for how long a time the office was held, who were eligible, and whether it was an elective or an appointive office. These and similar questions are answered, so far as they can be answered at present, in Dr. Magoffin's interesting monograph.

The literary evidence is meager; on the other hand the evidence of inscriptions is extensive, as might be expected. Dr. Magoffin finds recorded the names of 937 *quinquennales*, mostly in inscriptions and on coins, but this number includes also *quinquennales* of *collegia* and non-political bodies. Many of the general conclusions reached by the author will be found stated by Marquardt in his *Römische Staatsverwaltung* and elsewhere, but a detailed investigation of every available bit of evidence now makes possible a better classification of these officers and a clearer understanding of their administrative status.

In brief, the *quinquennales* were the municipal censors and "performed the same functions for many of the Roman colonies and municipalities as those exercised by the censors at Rome". The censors differed from the *quinquennales* in certain respects, for example, in the manner of election, the length of tenure of office, and in the eponymous character of the one and not of the other. They were like them in respect to their main functions and in the interval of time that elapsed between elections.

The constructive part of the monograph is devoted to the *quinquennales* as political officials in the municipalities, and dismisses with a few words the officials of this name who acted in a non-political capacity. It is not possible with present evidence to determine who was the first *quinquennalis*, or where or in what year he first served. It is possible that at first the word *quinquennalis* was an adjective; later, it gradually took on the character of an official title. There are only 17 instances of the use of the title in inscriptions during the Republic; only six of these are earlier than 45 B. C., and in the *Lex Iulia Municipalis* of that year

the word does not occur. It is suggested that Sulla legalized the term in the *coloniae* which he himself founded. It is only after the beginning of the Empire that the titles *quattuorviri quinquennales* or simply *quinquennales* appear; in the earlier period the title *duoviri quinquennales* is consistently employed. The evidence further seems to show that the great majority of these officials had previously held other offices in their municipalities, that is, that the office was a part of the municipal *cursus honorum*. Moreover, while most *quinquennales* were citizens of the town in which they held office, there were exceptions to the rule. The holding of this office was not limited to one term; in certain instances it was held twice or even three and four times.

The functions of the *quinquennales* were in general similar to those of the censors at Rome. Individual cases show that they approved the expenditure of public funds, superintended repairs on roads and aqueducts and built at private expense an amphitheater, a bath, and a porticus. The question whether the *quinquennalis* was elected or appointed is fully discussed. Mommsen believed that the office was elective and laid particular stress on the well known election notices of Pompeii as proof of his contention, but there is also indubitable evidence that in many cases the *quinquennalis* owed his office to appointment.

References to sources are fully given in footnotes and the whole is an important contribution to our knowledge of Roman municipal politics.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

WALTER DENNISON.

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 7.113-114 there was an account of the *Epitome Thesauri Latini*, which promised to be a valuable addition to the equipment of the teacher of Latin. Early in the summer notice was received from the publishers that, for a variety of reasons, it had been found necessary to abandon the project for the present.

THE LATIN LEAGUE OF WISCONSIN COLLEGES

In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 7.14 there was an account of The Latin League of Wisconsin Colleges, and of the fund of \$5,000 raised by the League for the establishment of a prize open to annual competition by all students of the six Colleges that compose the League. The winner receives a cash prize of \$250. Three medals also are awarded, in gold, silver, and bronze. At the first contest, held in April, 1913, first prize was won by a student of Milwaukee-Downer College. The trophy cup for the College making the best showing was awarded to Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin.

The second set of examinations for these awards was held on May 8 last. In the morning there was an examination, lasting an hour and a half, in the writing of Latin; in the afternoon there was an exami-